1991 FASEB Meeting

Genetic Recombination and Genome Rearrangements

A. Session Topics

The meeting will have nine sessions of talks. Each session will have four major speakers. The session topics are as follows:

i. Genome rearrangements
Organizer, Dr. John Roth(University of Utah)
ii. Recombination hotspots
Organizer, Dr. Gerry Smith (Hutchinson Cancer Center)
iii. Genetic control of recombination
Organizer, Dr. Shirleen Roeder (Yale University)
iv. Physical structures involved in recombination
Organizer, Dr. Nigel Grindley (Yale Medical School)
v. Recombination enzymes from prokaryotes
Organizer, Dr. Steve Kowalczykowski (Northwestern Med School)
vi. Recombination enzymes from eukaryotes
Organizer, Dr. Lorraine Symington (Columbia University)
vii. Transposition
Organizer, Dr. David Sherratt (University of Glasgow)
viii Processing of recombination intermediates
Organizer, Dr. James Haber (Brandeis University)
ix. Mechanisms of recombination- site specific and general
Organizer, Dr. Tom Petes (University of North Carolina)

Talks on genome remodeling in mammals will be integrated into sessions i, ii and ix. Selected aspects of site-specific recombination and transposition will be presented in sessions iv to ix. Session iv will cover topics like the x-ray structure of RecA protein, DNA bending in recombination and the structure of Holliday junctions. Integration of retroviruses will be covered in sessions vi and v. Recombination of immunoglobulin genes will be considered in sessions i and iii.

B. Poster Sessions

There will be two poster sessions. All posters will be displayed for two days and there will be sufficient room to allow each participant to present a poster.

C. Workshops

Because there is limited time for each session, it will not be possible to cover every subject in as much detail as might be desirable. To alleviate this, a limited number of workshops will be scheduled to run concurrently with the afternoon poster sessions. The two workshops now scheduled will cover gene targeting in mammalian cells and homologous pairing proteins. Other subjects are being considered.